

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Soviets in Stalin

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- During the spring of 1953, about 700-800 Soviets, including about 500 men and the remainder women and children, were in Stalin. These Soviets lived chiefly in the new large 3-story Royal Cinema building, in a large cooperative dwelling unit near the Marine Park, in a large cooperative building near the USSR consulate (formerly the German consulate), and in the Balkan Tourist Hotel in Sveti Konstantin. The above mentioned buildings were reserved only for the Soviets. A militiaman was stationed in front of each of these buildings. Informant heard that many villas in the vicinity of Stalin were also reserved for or inhabited by the Soviets.

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- Several omnibuses and light vehicles, which were supplied with fuel by the Army, were reserved for the Soviets. All of the larger enterprises in Stalin had several Soviet supervisors, controllers and specialists. [redacted] it was necessary to employ a translator, since several Soviet engineers and specialists were at Korbao (Bulgarian-Soviet Shipbuilding Organisation). It was said that there were many Soviets in the "1 May" Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mills employed as specialists or as supervisors for consignment of USSR cotton.
- Many Soviets, some of whom lived permanently or temporarily in Stalin, worked with geological expeditions or in the research projects for Bulgarian petroleum in Dobrudzha.

- [redacted] all the Soviets were dressed as civilians and wore old-fashioned clothes made from good quality fabrics. They wore very wide trousers (30 to 35 centimeters) and short and narrow coats. The Soviet men wore gray or blue soft cloth caps with wide bands. It was evident that the caps were new and that the Soviets were not accustomed to wear them since they wore them without any creases.

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5. The Soviet men, women, and children always moved about on the streets in groups of 4-5 people. They were conspicuous because of their plain clothing, uneasy and awkward behavior. 25X1
6. The Bulgarians avoid the Soviets. [redacted] Soviet groups in restaurants but [redacted] never [redacted] a mixed group of men and women. [redacted] the Soviets never associate with the Bulgarians. It was said that the Soviets in Bulgaria received from 4,000 to 6,000 leva per month. 25X1

Inspection of Soviet Officers

7. [redacted] in April 1950, a Soviet officer dressed in the uniform of a Bulgarian colonel had inspected the frontier zone line on the Danube and Belene Island. This Soviet officer was greeted by Senior-lieutenant Angelov, military post commander in the village of Belene and by Kurtev, director of the Belene Concentration Camp. 25X1

Soviet Geological Research Commission

8. The Soviet Geological Research Commission, directed by Soviet personnel and using Bulgarian manual labor, exploited the petroleum deposits in Dobrudzha. The center of the commission was located on Tolbukhin Street in Stalin near and opposite the former French school. The commission had a branch for the exploration of petroleum in Kavarna. Bitsov, a Soviet, was the political leader of the group in Stalin. 25X1
9. The commissions's motorpool (avtobas) in Kavarna had about 65-70 ZIS-150 and Skoda trucks, one 15-ton Latil truck, and two Kirovets tractors. The leader of the motorpool was Kondov, [redacted]
10. [redacted] oil wells were drilled between Kavarna and Shabla. In the beginning of 1953, one of the wells, located between Shabla and Prolez (N 43-35, E 28-27), "blew in", and the escaping petroleum could not be controlled for about a week. After being processed, this gas could be used as a fuel for motors with heavy fuels. The TKZS (Trudovo Kooperativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Labor Cooperative Agrarian Farm) used this fuel for a small gas motor. About 60 wells from 800-1,200 or more meters in depth were capped with concrete, and the wells under production were guarded by the militia. 25X1

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